



SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT GRANT (SIG)

ASSESSMENT RESULTS:

COHORTS 1 AND 2

NOVEMBER 21, 2013

Overview

This national analysis of School Improvement Grant (SIG) schools compares the average proficiency rates of SIG schools in the 2011-12 school year to rates in the year prior to receiving grants – the 2009-10 school year for Cohort 1 and the 2010-11 school year for Cohort 2.

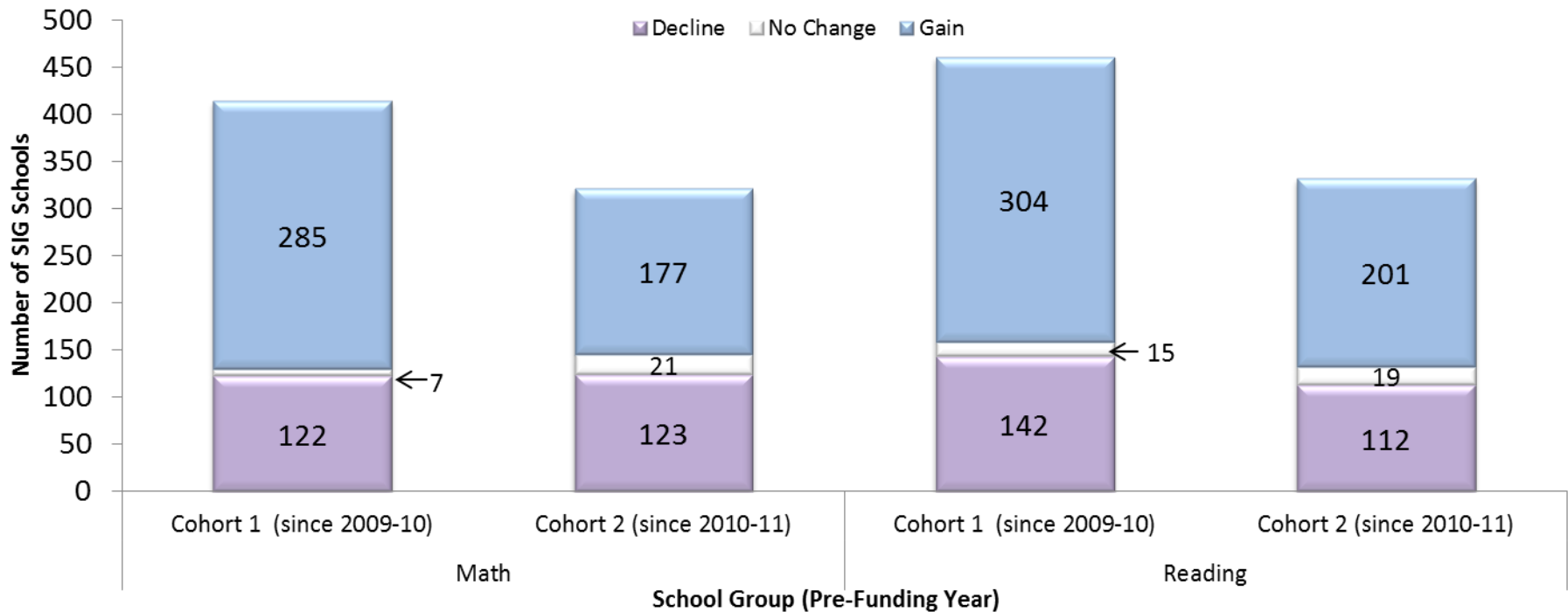
Highlights

Among the SIG schools that can be compared across multiple years of assessment data:

- SIG schools are making gains – on average, proficiency rates have increased in both math and reading
- On average, Cohort 1 schools continued to improve in the second year of receiving SIG funds
- When compared to all schools nationally, SIG Cohort 1 schools demonstrate larger increases in average proficiency rates in both math and reading, while Cohort 2 schools demonstrate larger increases in math, but similar increases in reading
- On average, Cohort 1 and 2 SIG schools show gains across all SIG models
- On average, Cohort 1 SIG schools show gains across all school levels, while Cohort 2 schools show small gains for some school levels, but not for others
- On average, Cohort 1 SIG schools show gains across all localities, while Cohort 2 schools show small gains for some localities, but remain constant for others
- On average, Cohort 1 and 2 SIG schools show larger gains in math than in reading

More SIG Schools Demonstrate Gains than Declines in Average Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Number of SIG Schools that Demonstrate Gains and Declines Since Receiving Grants

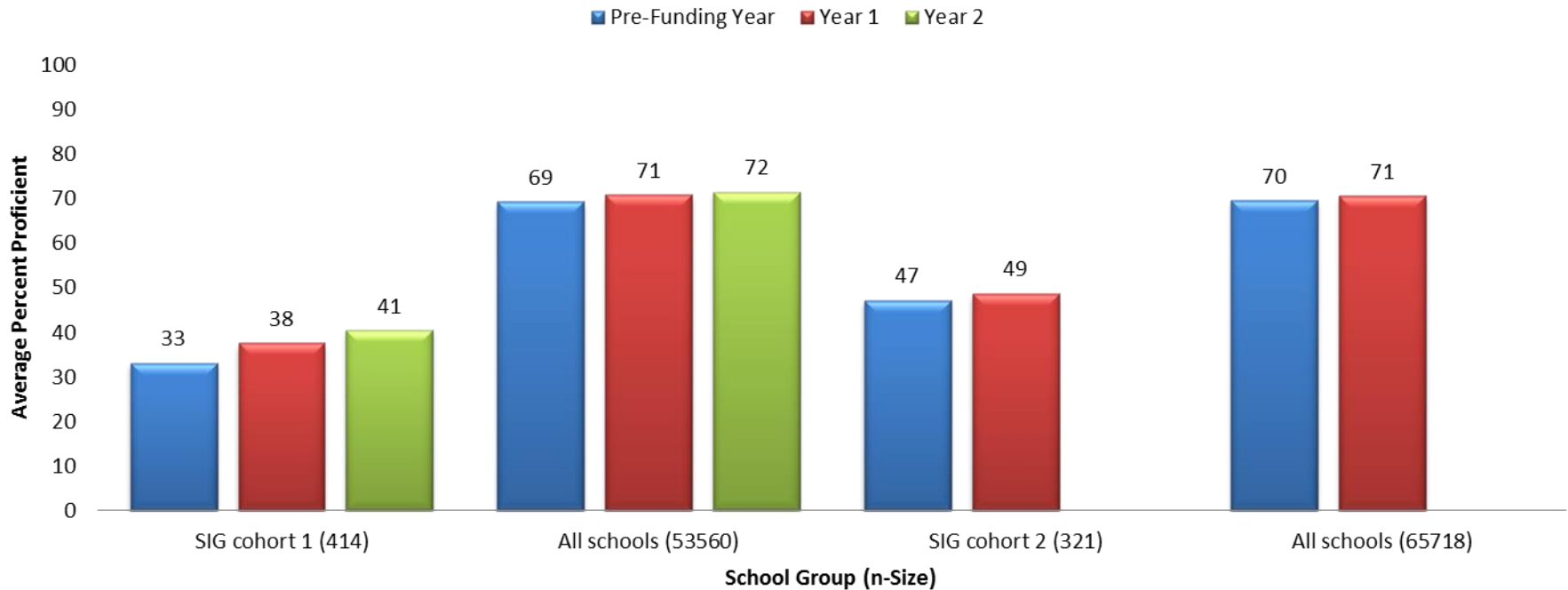


Among schools that can be compared:

- In Cohort 1, 285 of 414 schools (69%) demonstrate gains in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10), 122 schools (30%) demonstrate declines, and 7 schools (2%) demonstrate no change
- In Cohort 2, 177 of 321 schools (55%) demonstrate gains in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11), 123 schools (38%) demonstrate declines, and 21 schools (7%) demonstrate no change
- In Cohort 1, 304 of 461 schools (66%) demonstrate gains in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10), 142 schools (31%) demonstrate declines and 15 schools (3%) demonstrate no change
- In Cohort 2, 201 of 332 schools (61%) demonstrate gains in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11), 112 schools (34%) demonstrate declines, and 19 schools (6%) demonstrate no change

On Average, SIG Schools Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math 2009-2012

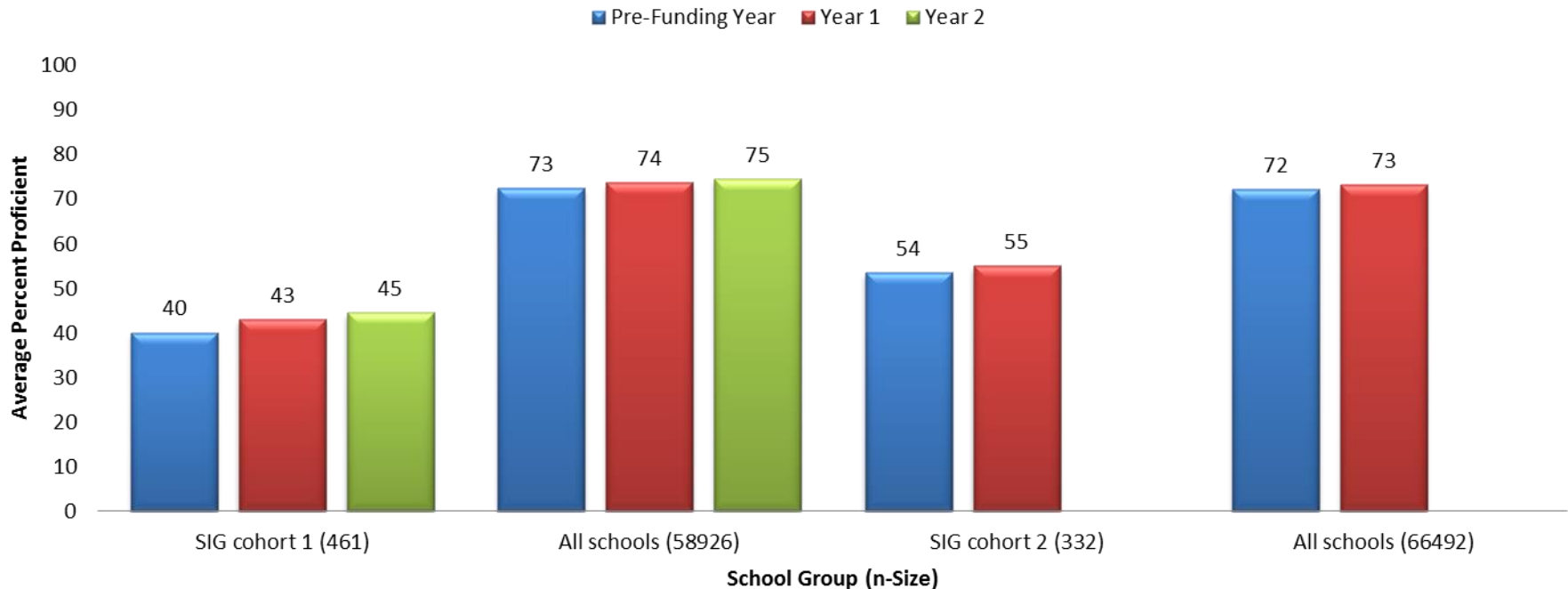


Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 8 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 2 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

On Average, SIG Schools Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading 2009-2012

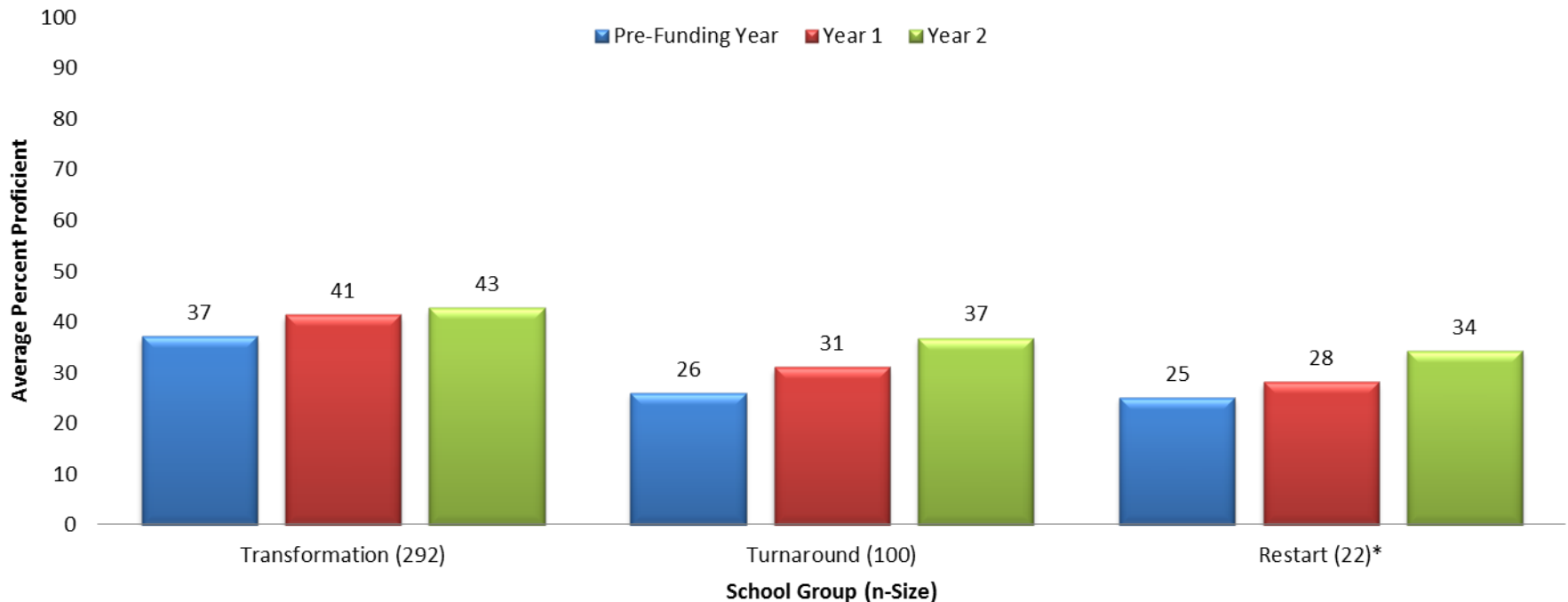


Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 5 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 2 schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

On Average, Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math by Cohort 1 SIG Model 2009-2012



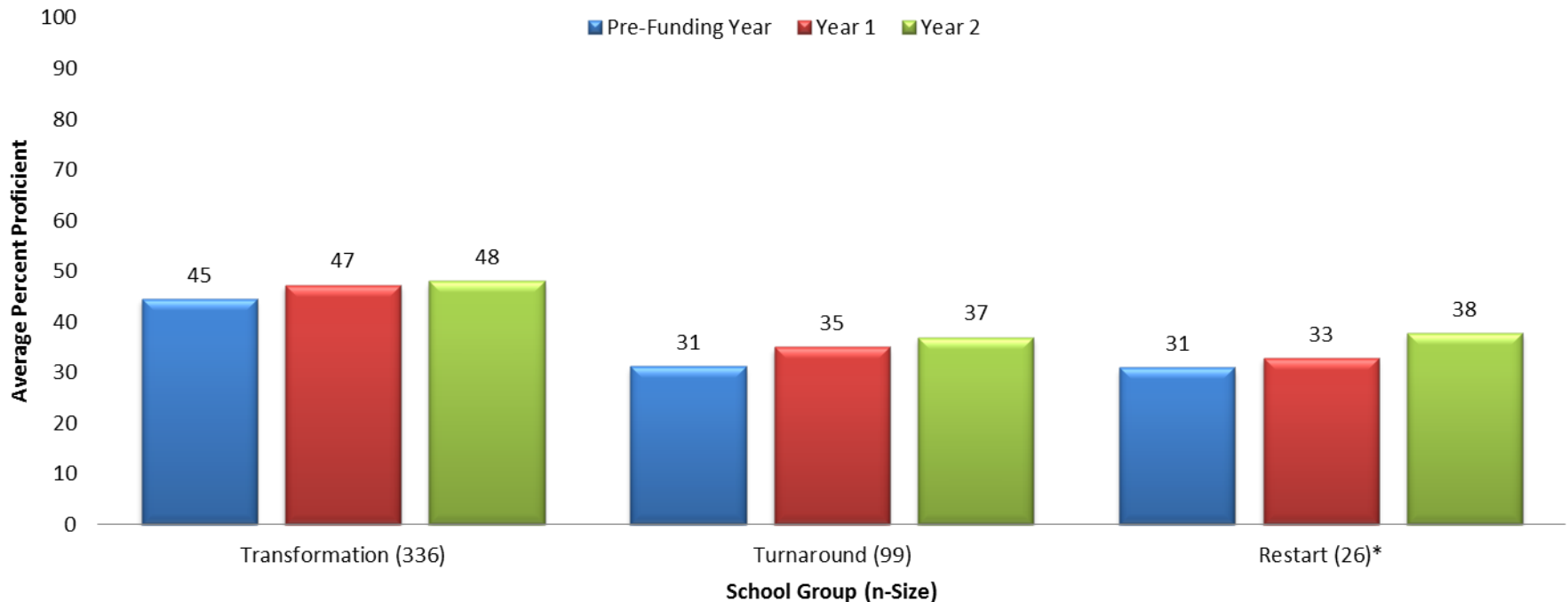
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 Transformation schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 11 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Restart schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 9 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading by Cohort 1 SIG Model 2009-2012



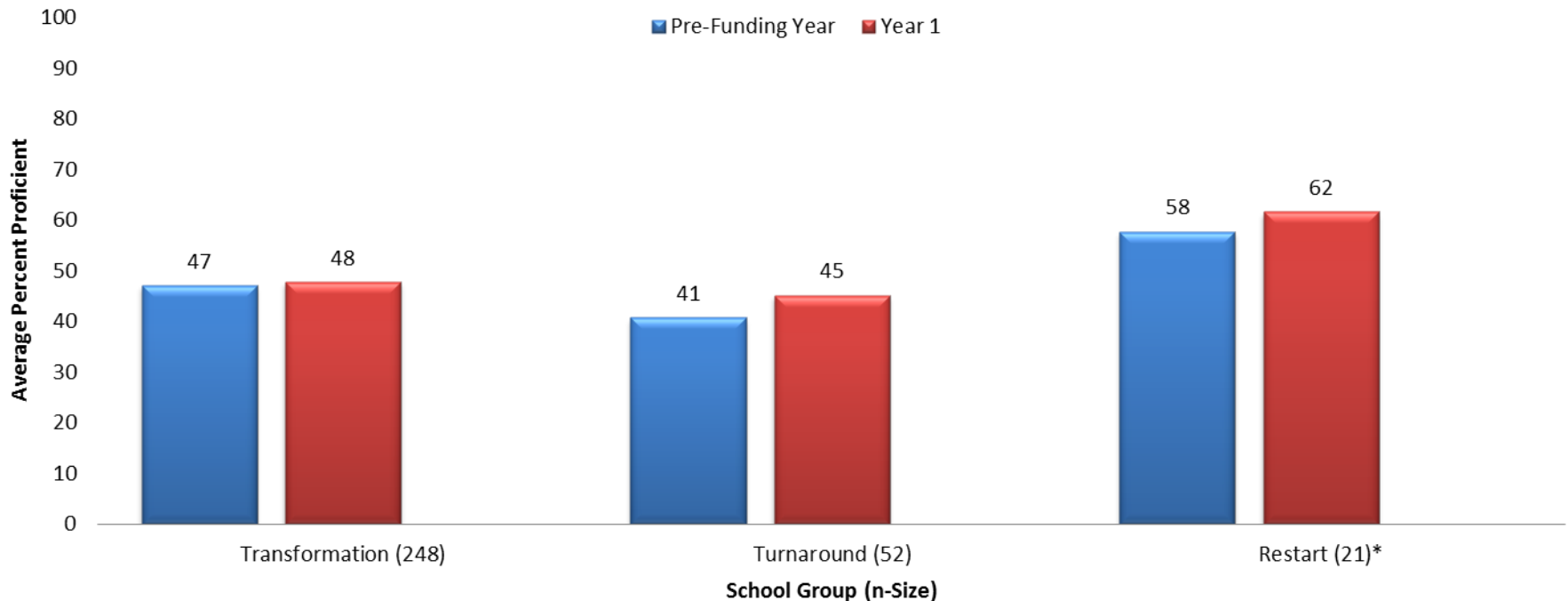
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 Transformation schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 Restart schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math by Cohort 2 SIG Model 2010-2012



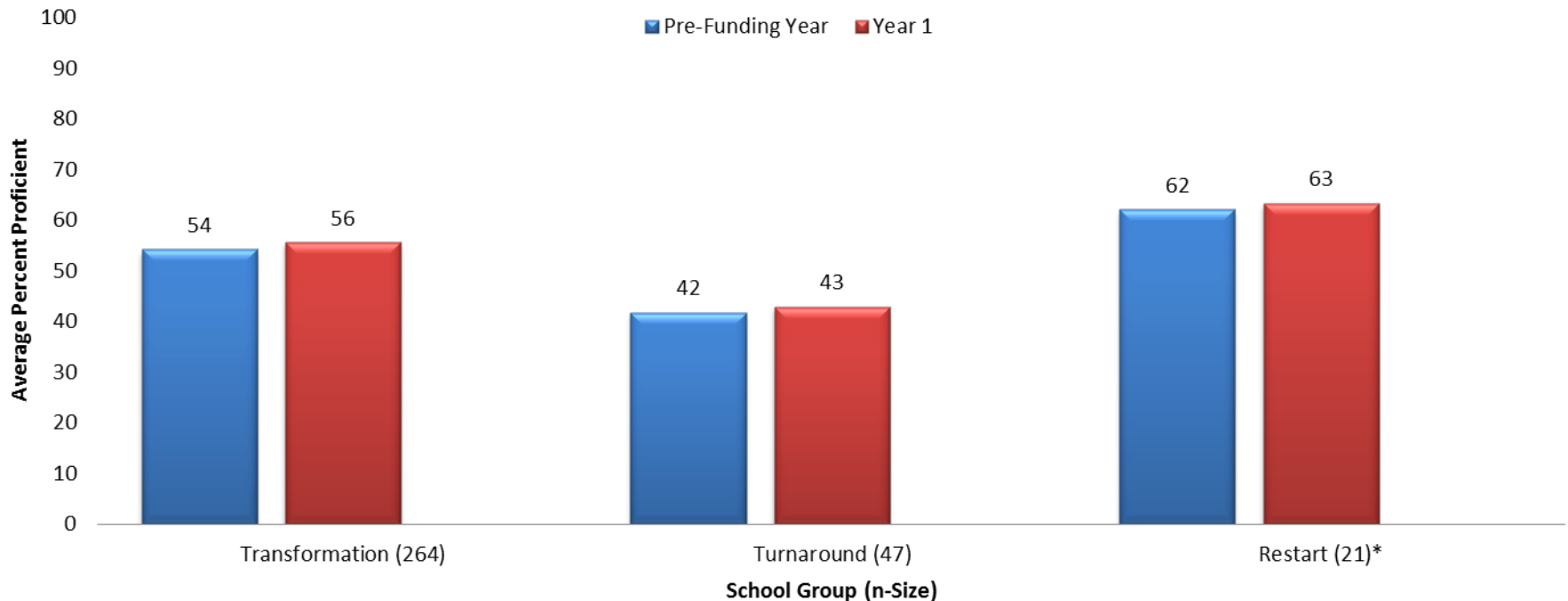
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 Transformation schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Restart schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools in All SIG Models Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading by Cohort 2 SIG Model 2010-2012



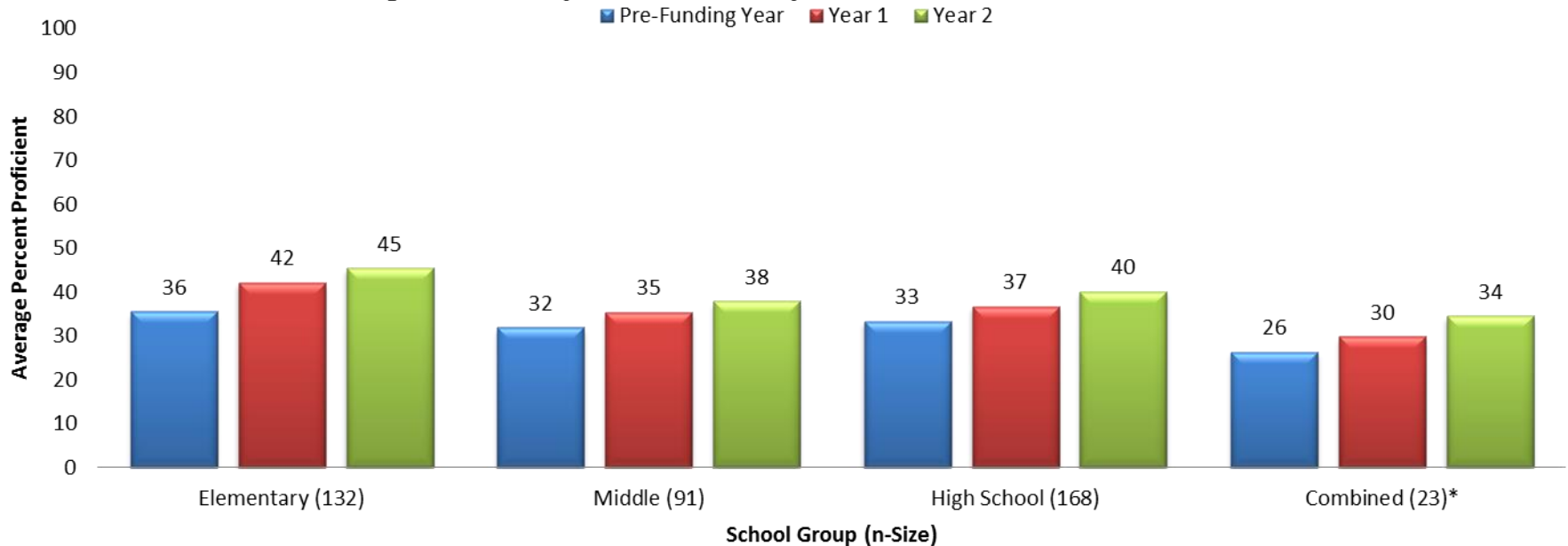
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 Transformation schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Turnaround schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 Restart schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math by Cohort 1 School Level 2009-2012



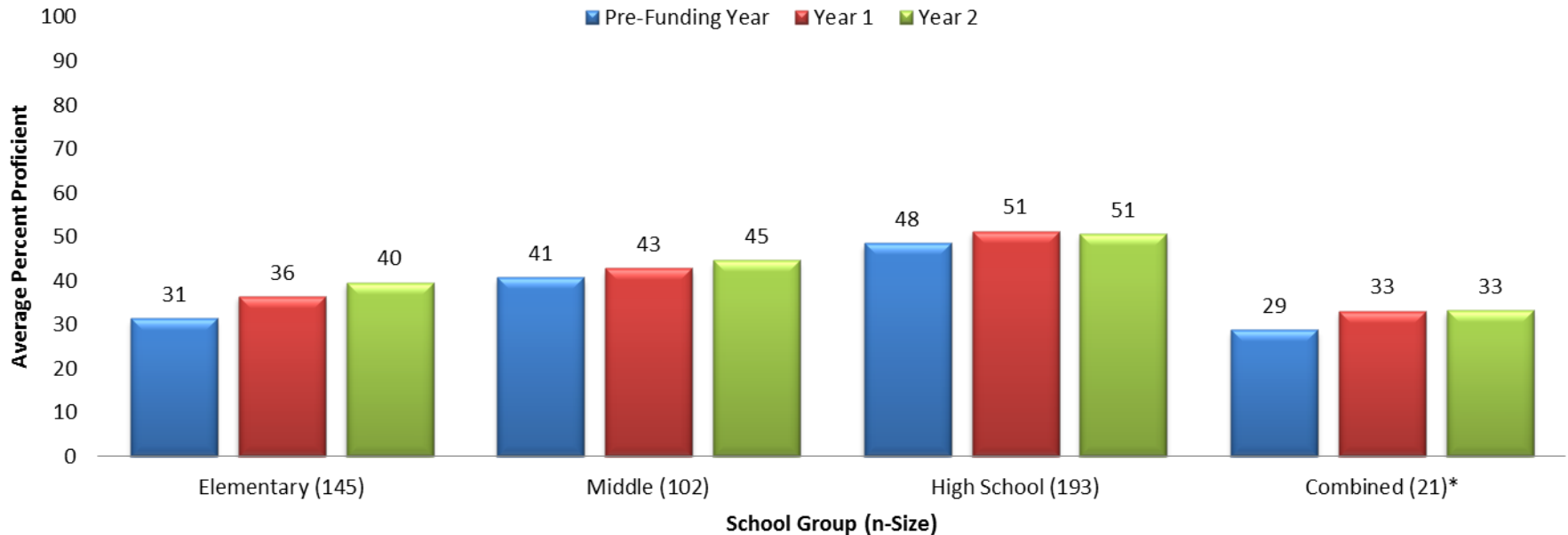
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 9 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 6 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 combined schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 8 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading by Cohort 1 School Level 2009-2012



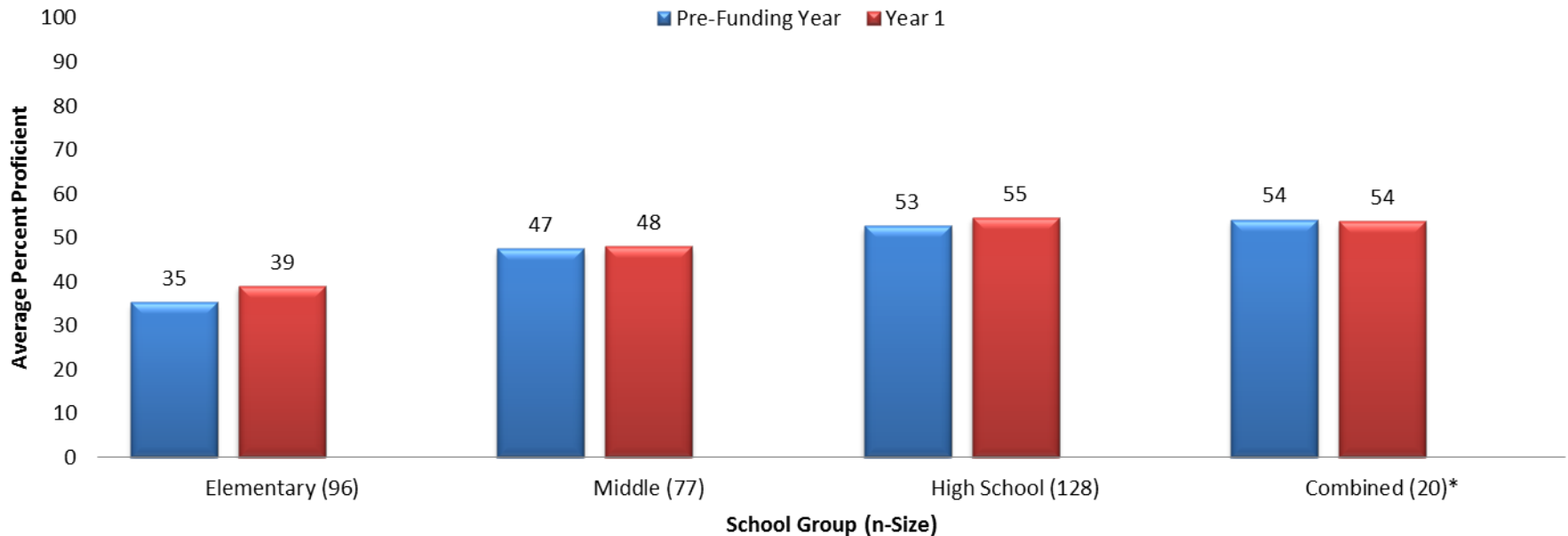
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 9 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 combined schools* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math by Cohort 2 School Level 2010-2012



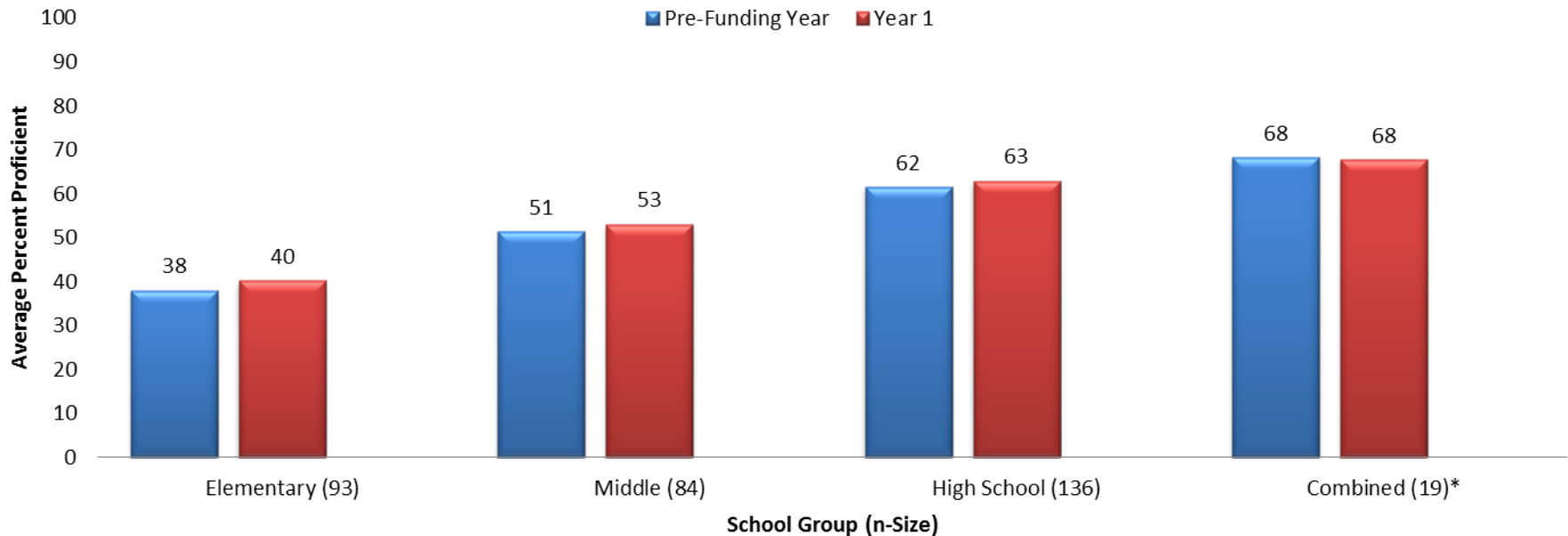
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 combined schools* demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Schools of All Levels Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading by Cohort 2 School Level 2010-2012



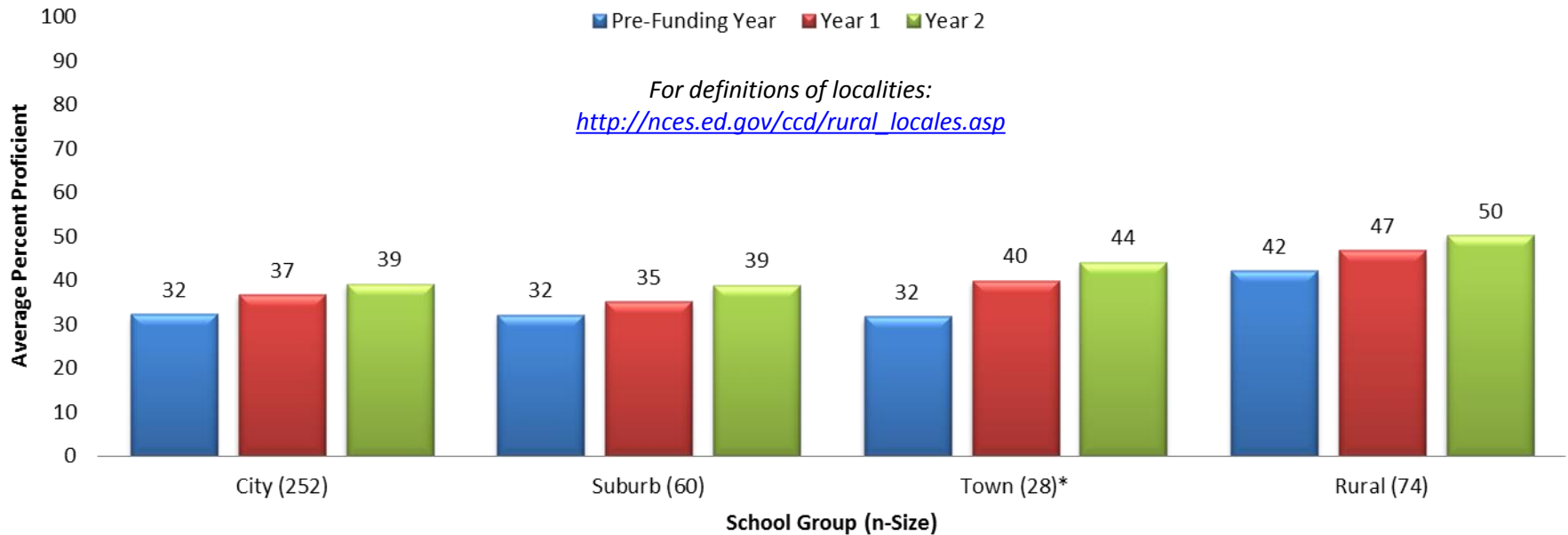
Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 elementary schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 middle schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 high schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 combined schools* demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

* = Fewer than 30 schools, interpret with caution (see "Data Notes" slide)

On Average, Cohort 1 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math by Cohort 1 Locality 2009-2012

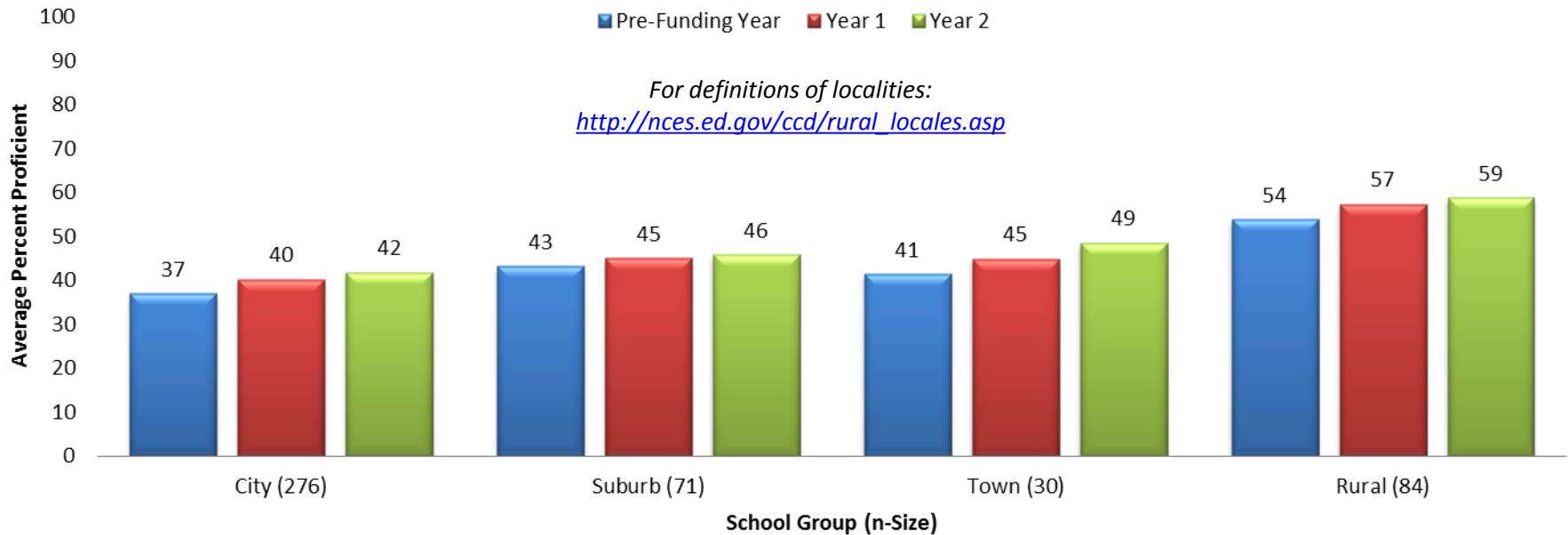


Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 suburban schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 7 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 schools in small towns* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 12 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 8 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

On Average, Cohort 1 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading by Cohort 1 Locality 2009-2012



Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 1 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 5 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 suburban schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 3 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 schools in small towns* demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 8 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)
- Cohort 1 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 5 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2009-10)

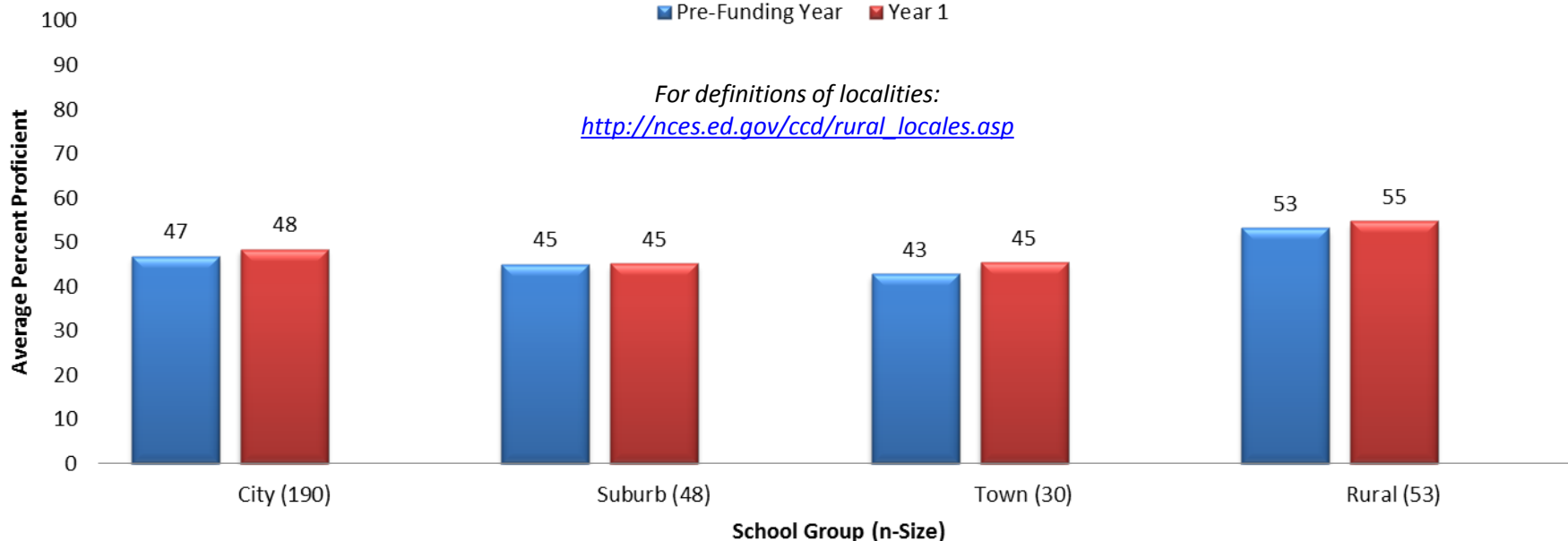
On Average, Cohort 2 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Math by Cohort 2 Locality 2010-2012

■ Pre-Funding Year ■ Year 1

For definitions of localities:

http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/rural_locales.asp

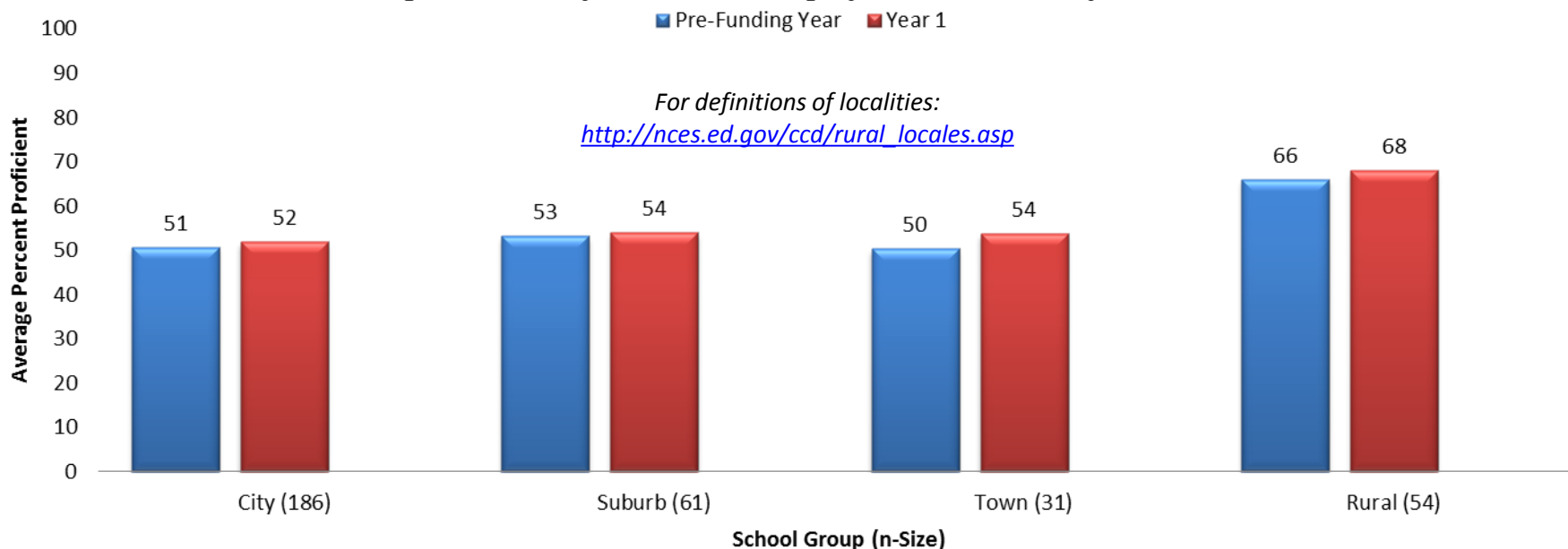


Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 suburban schools demonstrate roughly constant average proficiency rates in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 schools in small towns demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in math since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

On Average, Cohort 2 Schools of All Localities Demonstrate Increased or Constant Proficiency Rates Since Receiving Grants

Average Proficiency Rate in Reading by Cohort 2 Locality 2010-2012



Among schools that can be compared:

- Cohort 2 city schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage point in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 suburban schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 1 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 schools in small towns demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 4 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)
- Cohort 2 rural schools demonstrate an average proficiency rate increase of roughly 2 percentage points in reading since the pre-funding school year (2010-11)

Data Notes

1. The proficiency data used in this analysis are from “Achievement Results for State Assessments in Reading/Language Arts and Mathematics,” school years 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12.
2. Roughly half of Cohort 1 SIG schools and one-third of Cohort 2 SIG Schools could not be included in this analysis for the reasons listed below. As a result, each slide states that average proficiency rates are for “schools that can be compared.”
 - a. Significant state assessment or cut score changes during the grant years
 - b. More than one tested grade added or subtracted
 - c. No tested grades
 - d. School split or merger
 - e. School is missing proficiency rates for a given year
 - f. School closure
3. Over longer periods of analysis, it becomes more likely that a school will be excluded for the reasons in #2 above. As a result, the number of schools and average proficiency rates in the “All Schools” group on slides 4 and 5 differ for Cohort 1 and Cohort 2.

Data Notes

4. This analysis includes schools with both spring and fall testing for Cohorts 1 and 2.
5. School groups designated with an asterisk* have fewer than 30 schools. The average performance of a small group of schools can be sensitive to proficiency rate changes in just a few schools:
 - a. Ex: on slide 6, Restart schools show an increase of roughly 9 percentage points; however, there are only 22 schools in the group. The large increase in average proficiency may reflect gains in a small number of schools, rather than a greater impact of the Restart model.
6. States have different assessments and standards for proficiency, making it difficult to summarize the performance of a group of schools spread across different states. The average proficiency rates on these slides represent the percentage of SIG students meeting their state's proficiency bar in each year. Note that the averages are affected by the number of SIG schools in states with relatively high or relatively low proficiency standards. However, on average, more students in SIG schools were proficient by their state's definition in 2011-12 than in previous years.

